

MARCH 2, 1869.

ellaneous.

SAINT has on sale
BOOKS
LAW PRACTICE,
WIMBLEDON HIRE
LETINGS.)

CAINING.—
BEARERS, PRESIDENT AND
LIST OF MEMBERS, RULES
ETC., BY-LAWS, INSTRUCTIONS,
TREASURER, AND TAXES.

50 cents each
the waistcoat pocket.

THE
COMMERCIAL
TIDE.

WILLIAMS, LTD.

"CHINA MAIL" Office,
Hongkong.

8vo. with APPENDIX,
EDITION, 1863.
Price, \$5.
Freight, Ten Dollars.

an Abstract of the Com-

—SEC. 1 to 4.

ties with China,
Great Britain,
Text of the same,
in the United States,
in France.

in Russia.

Treaty with Russia

—SEC. 1 to 5.

Trade with China.

Articles of Import.

Articles of Export.

Text of the same.

Text of Articles of Import.

Text of Articles of Export.

—SEC. 1 to 14.

Commerce with China.

anton.

auchang or Swatow.

auchang in Hainan.

auchang.

auchang and Taiwan in For-

ango.

auchang.

the Yangtze and Trade in

anton.

auchang or Chefoo.

auchang or Swatow.

auchang or Yangtze.

Hongkong.

Macao.

v.—SEC. 1 to 5.

Commerce with Japan.

Text of Japan.

between Great Britain and

Text to Foreign Commerce.

and Hakodadi.

Coins, Weights and Mea-

asures.

Commercial Weights.

of Capacity.

of Length.

Measurements.

Dimensions of Time.

—SEC. 1 to 10.

Money, Weights, &c.

Money, Weights, &c.

residencies, Bengal, Ma-

labar.

and French Weights, &c.

ates of America.

—SEC. 1 to 6.

Prices, Exchanges, &c.

Text of Prices.

Exchanges, &c.

Text of Time.

Text of Weights.

Text of Cargos.

Text of Sailing Direc-

Text of China, and for the

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Text of Charts and

Text of Tables of Po-

Text of the Chinese and Jap-

Text of Preface says:—

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Text of P. Loureiro, Esq. The

Text of same chapter on "More

Text of has been prepared and

Text of Guide by Patrick E.

Text of the Commercial Bank

Text of who has had much ex-

Text of exchanges and move-

Text of ments in Eastern Asia.

Text of Sailing Directions

Text of from the "China Pilot"

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Text of India are all described

Text of Chinese coasts, the

Text of improved by the interi-

Text of characters for the names

Text of could be ascertained."

Text of sent through my of

Text of te, or direct to

Text of CHARLES A. SAIN

Text of Late A. Sherriff &

Text of 5, 1868.

Text of

Notices to Consignees.

"GUINEVERE" from LONDON.
CONSIGNEES of cargo by the above-named vessel are requested to send in their Bills of Lading to the undersigned for countersignature, and to take immediate delivery of their Goods. Cargo impeding the discharge of the vessel will be landed and stored at Consignees' risk and expense by JARDINE, MATTHESON & CO., Hongkong, March 1, 1869.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNNEES.
THE following cases are now stored in the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Godown at the expense and risk of the Consignees who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Ex "China," 30th January 1868.

S. H. M. 1 case Catalogues.

Ex "Rangoon," 2nd January 1869.

Messrs Labhart & 1 case Leather Ware.

Messrs Loney & 1 case Books & Staty.

Co., Manila 23rd October 1868.

Messrs Labhart & 1 case Manuf. Goods.

Co., Manila 24th August, 1868.

Messrs Labhart & 2 cases Books and Ma-

l. Co., Manila 4th April, 1869.

W. MACAULAY, Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 25, 1869.

The following cases have been landed and stored at the risk and expense of the Consignees, who are requested to take immediate delivery.

Ex "Hoogly," 31st October, 1868.

VO 827 1 case Arms.

Ex "Cambridge," 2d February, 1869.

GFC 1595 1 case chemicals.

C. BERTRAND, Principal Agent.

Hongkong, February 2, 1869.

NOTICE OF FIRMS.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. WILLIAM NISSEN in our Firm ceased on the 30th June last.

Mr. THOMAS PIM, Mr. WILLIAM NISSEN, Mr. H. SEYMOUR GEARY are authorized to sign our Firm in Hongkong and China from this date.

OLYPHANT & CO.

Hongkong, October 6, 1868.

The interest and responsibility of Mr. GEORGE WILHELM SCHWEITZER and of Mr. RUDOLPH HEINSEN in our firm ceased on the 31st December 1867, and 31st December 1868 respectively.

Mr. FERDINAND NISSEN and Mr. HEINRICH HOPEINS have this day been admitted partners in our firm at Hongkong and in China, which now consists of Mr. GEORG THEODOR HEIMSEN, Mr. WOLDEMAR NISSEN, Mr. ADOLPH JOOST, Mr. FERDINAND NISSEN and Mr. HEINRICH HOPEINS.

SIEMSSSEN & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. FREDERICK PEDDE in our Firm ceased from this date.

H. D. BROWN & CO.

Amoy, December 31, 1868.

NOTICE.

THE Interest and Responsibility of Mr. C. LANGDON DAVIES in our Firm ceased from this date.

H. D. BROWN & CO.

Amoy, January 1, 1869.

NOTICE.

M. R. WILLIAM JUDSON BLYDENBURGH, M. and Mr. GEORGE HURLBURT are admitted partners in our firm.

Mr. HENRY CUTTER LOW will sign our Firm's procurations.

SMITH ARCHER & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1869.

NOTICE.

H. ROM and after this date Mr. GEORGE F. BOWMAN will act as AGENT of the Pacific Mail Steamship Company at this Port.

S. L. PHELPS, Agent.

Hongkong, August 15, 1867.

NOTICE.

WE have authorized Mr. CHARLES BUDDE to sign our Firm from this date.

DREYER & CO.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

NOTICE.

M. R. D. O. CLARK retires from our Firm, and Mr. J. MURRAY FORBES and Mr. E. D. BARBOUR are admitted Partners from this date.

RUSSELL & CO.

China, January 1, 1869.

NOTICE.

H. BONNETT & CO.

H. RACING SADDLERY, JACKETS,

CAPS, white CLOTH for Riding Breeches,

BOOT TOPS, RACING SPURS, &c., &c.

Horse RUGS, and an assortment of ge-

neral SADDLERY.

Also,

Ladies' HATS, WREATHS, Jet JEWELRY, &c.

Gentlemen's SCARFS, and colored and white Kid Gloves.

1, Wyndham Street,

Hongkong, January 2, 1869.

NOTICE.

MISS GARRETT has received Plain and Fancy SILKS, SATINS, TRIM-

MINGS, &c., &c.

Ladies' and Children's HATS and BON-

NETS, FLOWERS, &c.

White French Jean and Satin BOOTS.

Ladies' and Children's Walking BOOTS,

SLIPPERS, &c.

Foot BALLS, Croquet GAMES, DOLLS,

STANDS, Race and other GAMES, DOLLS,

and TOYS of all kind, in great variety.

Hongkong, February 15, 1869.

169a

For Sale.

170a

New Advertisements.

Ship Douglas,
ABERDEEN, December 24, 1868.

MESSRS. BOSMAN & CO.

GENTLEMEN.—Will you be so kind as to see Mr. Minto, or whoever has the control of these matters, and ask if I am to have an European foreman or some responsible person to be in constant attendance on my ship while the carpenters are at work (I see I am charged with \$5 per day for E. foreman), and I should certainly wish it, to prevent the ruinous delay now occasioned for want of it. If not, I shall feel obliged by your engaging a tug to bring me round, I will advertise for tenders to finish the work and put an end to this ruinous and vexatious delay.

Another point I wish settled, i.e. the price to be charged for material which, by my bill, is far in excess of market rates. Perhaps this may be an error of parties here, as I do not think 14 cents per lb. for plain iron bolts, and then an extra charge for washers, will be the company's charges.

Ex "Emu," 23rd October 1868.

Messrs. Labhart & 1 case Books & Staty.

Co., Manila 24th August, 1868.

Ex "Orissa," 24th August, 1868.

Messrs. Labhart & 2 cases Books and Ma-

l. Co., Manila 4th April, 1869.

W. MACAULAY, Superintendent.

Hongkong, February 25, 1869.

New Advertisements.

than two weeks or more since, but like other things were I suppose forgotten. Instead of paying for labour, &c. of woodcock, I should send in a claim for demurrage, as I lost time and was put to great inconvenience by its being neglected at the proper time, and the subsequent three weeks we lay at Aberdeen. These items in themselves are paltry, but the whole affair is ruinous and the coppering a disgrace.

When the accounts are corrected please be kind enough to send them in duplicate as requested.

Yours faithfully,

W.M. MORRISON,
Master of Ship Douglas.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

January 16, 1869.

CAPTAIN MORRISON,
Ship Douglas.

DEAR SIR.—I am in receipt of your letter of yesterday's date (received this day) and in reply to you beg to inform you that I have written over to Aberdeen for Mr. Duncan to come round and see you, and he will be with you to-morrow forenoon.

I am, dear Sir,

Yours faithfully,

G. N. MINTO,
Secretary.

Duncan came on b. on Saturday, 17th; quite ignored the idea of the Dock Co. sending a surveyor or having anything done with it, and out of some dozens of objections to the bill only altered two items, for labour charged me for work done to Mr. Burrows' vessel, the other some timber overcharged, and excused himself for not coming on board when Mr. Minto told me he was coming on the Friday previous, saying he well knew there would be an argument. Well he might!

W. MORRISON.

16th, enclose Capt. McMurdo's survey; a day or two afterwards I was informed that Minto and Burrows had been to Mr. Bosman and said the Company had nothing to do with it as the vessel had been out of dock a month and had dried up.

Mr. MINTO,

Secretary, Hongkong & Whampoa Dock Company.

DEAR SIR.—The vessel is now lightened till the leak has decreased to what it has been, or nearly so since leaving the Dock, thereby showing that the increase was between her draught now, and what it was when I refused cargo, and not in consequence of her having dried up since leaving dock, as her draft is now over 3 feet more than when light, without any increase. I understand you say the Dock Co. has nothing to do with it. I am sorry you take me to task, but I am kind enough to let me know your intention at once, as I shall call a special survey to-morrow, and shall be happy to meet any one the Dock Co. may appoint. The serious loss of time and expense will not allow any further delay, and if I hear nothing from you after the survey shall call for tenders and proceed with the repairs as recommended.

Yours faithfully,

W.M. MORRISON,

LIMITED.

December 24, 1868.

CAPT. MORRISON,

Master, ship Douglas.

DEAR SIR.—We have seen the Directors of the Dock Co., who promised immediate attention to your complaint.

We have been unable to get hold of Capt. Minto, as yet; we have however no doubt we shall see him in the course of the afternoon, when we will arrange with him as desired.

Yours truly,

p. pro BOSMAN & CO.

J. G. DETERMAN.

MR. DUNGAN,

DEAR SIR.—Your men do not understand or will not say anything that is said, besides which they do not what is said. Under these circumstances, if I am not to have some responsible person to take orders and see the work properly done, without having to do it two or three times over, I will request you will be good enough to knock them off at once and I will get the work done elsewhere.

Yours truly,

W.M. MORRISON,

LIMITED.

December 24, 1868.

HONGKONG & WHAMPOA DOCK CO., LIMITED.

December 24, 1868.

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Yours faithfully,

W.M. MORRISON,

LIMITED.

December 24, 1868.

CAPTAIN MORRISON,

Master, ship Douglas.

DEAR SIR.—I am instructed by the Directors of this Company to demand payment of the Bills rendered to you, amounting to

Do. do. \$5,089.42

25.26

\$5,124.65

for work done to your vessel, and I beg

</

SHIPPING.

VALS.
Lung from Whampoa.

ARED.
Bangkok.
mico.
for Swatow.
hwan.

NGERS.
open passengers left
yesterday morning.—

NOTIFICATIONS.

PENANG.—
On Thursday, the
11 A.M.
JOY & FOOCHOW,
ENTSIN,
TUNG, on Sunday
instant, at 7.50 A.M.
ay, Amoy and Foo-
mosa, will close on
instant, at 6 A.M.,
the time previously

on Friday, the 5th

ESPATCH.

Peng.—Per *Fus-*
i. 4th March, at noon,
y, Foochow, Chefoo,
stant, at 8 a.m.
y and Foochow.—Per

the 6th instant, at 7
Solent, on Friday, the

GOES.
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Cotton.
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March, 1869.
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ature.
d March, 1869.
or & Co.'s Premises
Road.)

A.M. Dry, ... 68
We, ... 66
P.M. Dry, ... 70
We, ... 68
mittim, ... 71
over night, ... 64
A.M. ... 30.17
P.M. ... 20.05

MORRIS'S DIRECTORY
for
CHINA, JAPAN
and
THE PHILIPPINES, &c.,
1869.

THE above Work is now PUBLISHED and READY FOR CIRCULATION. Apply to
JOHN B. MORRIS,
Messrs Bowra & Co.,
Queen's Road.
Hongkong, January 13, 1869.

PRICE 50 CENTS.

A TABLE showing the Proposed Movements of the Mail Steamer Packets of the P. & O. Company for the Year 1869, as approved by Her Majesty's Postmaster General.

To be had at the *China Mail* Office, Wyndham Street.

Hongkong, December 26, 1868.

NOTICE.

BOUND COPIES of Vol. 2 of "NOTES AND QUERIES ON CHINA AND JAPAN," are now on Sale at the *China Mail* Office. Price \$6.75 per Volume.

Bound Copies of the FIRST VOL. (reprint) will shortly be ready.

NOTICE.—It is particularly requested that all communications relating to the general business of this paper be addressed to the Proprietor or in case to individuals by name. Much delay and inconvenience in the transaction of business will thereby be avoided.

THE CHINA MAIL.

HONGKONG, WEDNESDAY, MAR. 3, 1869.

steam; such a limitation cannot but militarily, in its opinion, to a great extent, the development of trade, and the security to the same, which the conveyance of goods in vessels propelled by steam would afford.

The opening of subsidiary ports on the river Yangtze, is a step which the Chamber cannot urge too strongly upon the attention of His Excellency, but as this subject has been so fully entered upon in the reply of the Shanghai Chamber of Commerce, of 1st February, to His Excellency's despatch, and as their knowledge of the requirements of trade in that great artery of China, from their justa-position to it, must necessarily be much greater than that of the residents in the South of China, this Chamber merely venture to give a general expression of its opinion as to the desirability of such measures being adopted to the fullest extent possible, without entering into details.

With regard to the question of opening more Ports on the Coast, this Chamber, while desirous of encouraging, in every way possible, commercial intercourse between Foreigners and Chinese, hesitates—while the system of Transit Dues continues upon its present unsatisfactory footing,—to recommend such a step, and would record as its opinion that greater benefit would accrue to foreign trade by the greater freedom of transit of goods into the interior, such as would be obtained by the introduction of Railways, and permission to navigate the inland waters of China by Steamers. The inlets now afforded by the Ports at present open to trade, are in the opinion of this Chamber quite sufficient, with the present deficient state of the transit system; the first step should, the Chamber thinks, be directed towards the improvement of that system, and the development of inland communication, before further expenses are entailed in establishing Commercial establishments upon the Seaboard of China.

LOCAL.

SERGEANT Little, R.A., who some time since removed himself and a number of dollars belonging to the mess from the service, was recently tried by a Garrison Court Martial. It may be remembered that the delinquent was caught in Macao, by Captain Carey, his commanding officer. He has now been sentenced to one year's hard labor, to be marked "D," and to lose all his previous service; and the Hongkong Gaol has been selected as the field for the foolish fellow's future labors.

TO-DAY'S POLICE.

Mr May the Bench.

The case alluded to last night, against an unemployed European steward named Buckingham, for having picked the pocket of a marine, was concluded last night. Buckingham was committed to the Criminal Sessions of the Supreme Court.

The robbery of a pair of shoes from the house of Mr Bush, East Road, was as so concluded to-day. The chair-cooker was indicted for 10s. for unlawful possession.

Another charge of unlawful possession of some canvas was disposed of by the same penalty—viz., 10s.

A case sent from the Summary Court yesterday afternoon, was brought up this morning. A woman charged a Chinaman with having obtained from her 90s. odd under false pretences: she had the money to pay a bill, and he applied for it and got it, though he had no right from the real creditor to do so. The case was remanded.

SUPREME COURT.

CRIMINAL SESSIONS.
(Before the Hon. the Chief Justice.)

March 3, 1869.

The adjourned special criminal session were resumed to-day at eleven o'clock; when the prisoners Low Aye, Yee Asow, and Cheung Akun, convicted at a former sitting of robbery on board the P. & O. steamer *Orissa*, were again brought up.

The C. J. replied that he had said no such thing; but the expression on the part of a prisoner ought certainly to be voluntary. And each case would require to be decided according to the state of mind of the prisoner.

It was not the proper thing for the police to be so eager in obtaining evidence from the prisoners themselves after they were in custody. It was the French system: he did not say distinctly that it ought not to be; but it was not English law. Personally he was of course annoyed and sorry for the present apparent failure of justice.

The A. G. said that if the Chief Justice was of opinion that the admission made on board the chop was superinduced by what took place on board the *Orissa*, then he quite agreed with the Court in this case.

The Chief Justice continued to say that he had said all he could say to the Police, but it was of no use. He had told Mr Deane, he had told Mr Creagh, and he had spoken to this very man, (Day)—that they did not interrogate prisoners.

It was the French system: he did not say distinctly that it ought not to be; but it was not English law. Personally he was of course annoyed and sorry for the present apparent failure of justice.

The A. G. had said that the case of *Queen v. Baldy* had set aside earlier cases, and had quoted Mr Taylor's words as illustrative of the general legal feeling on the subject of confessions at the present time. His Lordship thought that the tone adopted by Taylor, in his treatise on evidence, when he criticised the old cases on this point, was most disrespectful to the great authorities on the question; and that this rendered Taylor a less safe guide in such matters than Mr Russell, who was the modern authority on criminal law. The C. J. said he thought that the *Queen v. Baldy* was a very peculiar case, and the confessions there referred to were obtained before the prisoner was formally in the custody of the Police. In the cases of *Queen v. Tools* and *Queen v. Jervis*, the circumstances were also peculiar; and in fact no two cases could be cited which were so much alike as to bind a judge in the decision of another case. There was that distinction drawn, which, though it might be called somewhat nice, formed a sort of defined line, viz., admissions made before being taken into custody, and those made afterwards. Although he was therefor constrained to confess that there was no distinct guide to be found in any of the cases cited, he was clear on the point that the expression of the prisoner should be voluntary—that it ought to be left to him as a matter of indifference whether he opened his mouth or not. The case of the first prisoner he regarded as distinct from the other two, although the A. G. had classed all three under the same category; and here, in one case, even the circumstances applied to different prisoners were varied, not to speak of the other cases in the books which might be looked upon as governing his decision. Regarding the complete confession made by the first prisoner, it was obtained under promise from the chief officer to escape from punishment; this being the case in all subsequent confessions by that man were vitiated; and ought not to be admitted as evidence—upon this prisoner therefore he (the C. J.) could not proceed to pass sentence. As for the second prisoner, however, there was no reason why sentence should not pass upon him, as it was a question whether any statement he had made

had in any way affected the Jury. The third prisoner again had made a statement previous to any coercion being used; and there was no reason why his statement should not be received, why he should not be convicted, and why sentence should not pass upon him for receiving. It was evident enough that evidence got in the manner of admissions by policemen—men who made it their interest to seek after evidence in any way they might obtain it—could not be reliable. The A. G. himself admitted that it was wrong on the part of a police constable to do so, but had put it that he (the C. J.) was bound by it when obtained.

It might be that the circumstances of this Colony required that he should do so; but he found that the home law was too strong for him. It would be a good thing were an ordinance passed by which all admissions should be admitted, and have their own weight with the Jury; but as the law stands, he at present could not do so.

The Attorney General remarked that he did not put it that a constable was wrong in questioning a prisoner; he had used the words, "it may be wrong to do so;" but attached no blame to the policeman for having done so. It may possibly be wrong in England.

His Lordship observed that the A. G. admitted that it was wrong. The A. G. would see that the question for the Court resolved itself into a fine point in metaphysical science, and that the Judge had to look upon the case as a mental philosopher. The state of mind of each prisoner had to be considered when each confession was made. In the first prisoner's case there was the clear influence of a promise; it was valid enough; and in that of the third prisoner conviction of receiving the stolen property was natural and right enough, as no coercion whatever had been used in superinducing his statement.

The A. G. again remarked that, as to the abstract question of law whether a police officer could question a prisoner and have the answer produced as evidence, it would appear from the judgment that he had failed to show authority for this principle. Now, he had cited *Queen v. Thornton* and *Justice Shee's case* (only a year old) on this point; though no notice had been taken thereof in the judgment.

The C. J. replied that here the general question was not raised; in truth, the general principle did not appear to arise in any one of the cases. But if it did, he had no power to decide broad questions. Such cases were decided on their peculiar circumstances: he had done so in the present case; and that was his decision in the matter.

The A. G. admitted that decision had been given in the present case, and there was an end of that. But he did not fully comprehend the application of the general principle of law as laid down in the judgment. He would of course get it, and read it through again. As judgment had been given, he only said this in explanation; and he wished to know whether he was to understand that no question put by a constable could be answered by a prisoner could be used in evidence.

The C. J. replied that he had said no such thing; but the expression on the part of a prisoner ought certainly to be voluntary. And each case would require to be decided according to the state of mind of the prisoner. It was not the proper thing for the police to be so eager in obtaining evidence from the prisoners themselves after they were in custody. It was the French system: he did not say distinctly that it ought not to be; but it was not English law. Personally he was of course annoyed and sorry for the present apparent failure of justice.

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It might be that the circumstances of this Colony required that he should do so; but he found that the home law was too strong for him. It would be a good thing were an ordinance passed by which all admissions should be admitted, and have their own weight with the Jury; but as the law stands, he at present could not do so.

The Attorney General remarked that he did not put it that a constable was wrong in questioning a prisoner; he had used the words, "it may be wrong to do so;" but attached no blame to the policeman for having done so. It may possibly be wrong in England.

His Lordship observed that the A. G. admitted that it was wrong. The A. G. would see that the question for the Court resolved itself into a fine point in metaphysical science, and that the Judge had to look upon the case as a mental philosopher. The state of mind of each prisoner had to be considered when each confession was made. In the first prisoner's case there was the clear influence of a promise; it was valid enough; and in that of the third prisoner conviction of receiving the stolen property was natural and right enough, as no coercion whatever had been used in superinducing his statement.

The A. G. again remarked that, as to the abstract question of law whether a police officer could question a prisoner and have the answer produced as evidence, it would appear from the judgment that he had failed to show authority for this principle. Now, he had cited *Queen v. Thornton* and *Justice Shee's case* (only a year old) on this point; though no notice had been taken thereof in the judgment.

The C. J. replied that here the general question was not raised; in truth, the general principle did not appear to arise in any one of the cases. But if it did, he had no power to decide broad questions. Such cases were decided on their peculiar circumstances: he had done so in the present case; and that was his decision in the matter.

The A. G. admitted that decision had been given in the present case, and there was an end of that. But he did not fully comprehend the application of the general principle of law as laid down in the judgment. He would of course get it, and read it through again. As judgment had been given, he only said this in explanation; and he wished to know whether he was to understand that no question put by a constable could be answered by a prisoner could be used in evidence.

The C. J. replied that he had said no such thing; but the expression on the part of a prisoner ought certainly to be voluntary. And each case would require to be decided according to the state of mind of the prisoner.

The A. G. had said that the case of *Queen v. Baldy* had set aside earlier cases, and had quoted Mr Taylor's words as illustrative of the general legal feeling on the subject of confessions at the present time. His Lordship thought that the tone adopted by Taylor, in his treatise on evidence, when he criticised the old cases on this point, was most disrespectful to the great authorities on the question; and that this rendered Taylor a less safe guide in such matters than Mr Russell, who was the modern authority on criminal law. The C. J. said he thought that the *Queen v. Baldy* was a very peculiar case, and the confessions there referred to were obtained before the prisoner was formally in the custody of the Police. In the cases of *Queen v. Tools* and *Queen v. Jervis*, the circumstances were also peculiar; and in fact no two cases could be cited which were so much alike as to bind a judge in the decision of another case. There was that distinction drawn, which, though it might be called somewhat nice, formed a sort of defined line, viz., admissions made before being taken into custody, and those made afterwards. Although he was therefor constrained to confess that there was no distinct guide to be found in any of the cases cited, he was clear on the point that the expression of the prisoner should be voluntary—that it ought to be left to him as a matter of indifference whether he opened his mouth or not. The case of the first prisoner he regarded as distinct from the other two, although the A. G. had classed all three under the same category; and here, in one case, even the circumstances applied to different prisoners were varied, not to speak of the other cases in the books which might be looked upon as governing his decision. Regarding the complete confession made by the first prisoner, it was obtained under promise

Intimations.

NOTIFICATION.

THE TEA TRADE AT CANTON.
THE following Notification has been issued by Her Britannic Majesty's Consul at Canton:—

Notification No. 2.

BRITISH CONSULATE, CANTON, February 26, 1869.

Representations having been made to the undersigned with reference to the difficulties experienced in obtaining the due fulfilment of contracts through the failure of the Teamen and Brokers to supply Tea in bulk according to the muster upon which they were purchased, he brought the matter, in conjunction with the Consul for the United States, before the Chinese Authorities, in view to devising some mode by which the evil complained of might be rectified. It is obvious that the remedy lay to a great extent in the hands of the purchasers themselves, by the refusal of the Tea if they were inferior to the samples; but difficulties interposed in following this course, such as Tonnage having been engaged, advice having gone forward, and others unnecessary to mention. Moreover, at the rejection of a crop was little likely to cause loss or damage to the Teamen owing to marked fluctuations, no unwillingness was felt on his part to such a result; in fact, it was an encouragement to fraudulent practices. The undersigned was therefore of opinion that compelling the fulfilment of contracts or enforcing what is termed an "equitable cut" for inferior quality, were necessary measures, if trade was to be conducted on anything like a sound basis; he therefore directed his attention to devising a mode of arbitration or proceeding by means of which the expenses and delay of a Chinese court of law might be avoided. It is not worth while to detail the particulars of the proposition he made, as, after long negotiations, it was rejected by the Tea guild, who met it by a counter proposition that if Tea when delivered was not equal to muster, it should be rejected. Seeing that no amicable arrangement could be arrived at, the undersigned, in conjunction with the Consul for the United States, requested the Chinese authorities to notify to the Teamen, brokers, and others, that the utmost rigour of the law would be enforced in all cases of fraudulent practices, and he hopes that accordingly, a copy of translation of which is annexed, will have the effect intended, by shewing the parties against whom it is directed that they will not escape with impunity from the consequences of their misdeeds.

(Signed) D. B. ROBERTSON, Consul.

Proclamation by CHEN, Magistrate of the Nanhai District, and YANG, Magistrate of the P'wangtung District:—

We have received instructions from his Honor the Financial Commissioner, embodying orders from his Excellency the Viceroy in tenor as follow:—

The Viceroy received a communication on the 20th August last from the British Consul, Mr. Robertson, to the effect that he has been addressed by the British merchants at Canton with reference to the great loss and detriment to their trade caused by the inferior qualities of the Tea supplied by the Teamen, notwithstanding their contracts to deliver Tea according to muster. The practice appears to be that the Teamen brokers take round samples of Teas, and the merchants, after inspecting and tasting their qualities and arranging for the price to be paid for the crop, with the weight in pounds and the time of delivery, engage tonnage by vessels proceeding to England; and when the Teas agree for arrive in Canton, they are found on inspection to be not only far inferior in quality to the samples supplied, but largely mixed with what are called "pe-teas," or leaves of plants of all kinds prepared to imitate the genuine tea. This has now become the regular practice, and it is necessary that some measures should be taken to put an end to the frauds which are thus perpetrated. He therefore urges that measures be devised with this end in view, etc., etc. The U. S. Consul, Mr. King, has also made a similar representation. On receipt of the foregoing representation, the Viceroy ordains that a notification be issued to the Tea dealers with injunctions to be laid upon them for their obedience.

The Magistrates being in receipt of the above instructions, have to issue a notification in pursuance of their tenor; and we do therefore accordingly proclaim for the instruction of all members of the Tea Trade, that it is an obvious duty to make honesty and good faith the guiding principles of commerce with foreign merchants, and that to cherish fraudulent designs can in no wise be permitted. They should, however, bear in mind that the bulk of the Tea export has been confined of late years to the ports of Fukien, whilst the local trade in Canton tea itself has at the same time languished in an unusual degree. If fraudulent practices in the way of false packing, the further persisted in, not only will those guilty of such acts be liable to prosecution and thus incur the danger of arrest and of actions for compensation, but the trade itself will continue to fall off daily, and the possibility of gain to the trader will be still more remote. It is not difficult to perceive on which side the real interest of the dealer actually lies. After the issue of this Notification, if the traders referred to fail to amend their ways, and still continue indulging in fraudulent practices, on complaint being lodged by foreign merchants, they shall not only be required to make compensation, but shall further be visited with severe punishment, under the statute for assimilating the offence of obtaining money under false pretences with the crime of robbery. Be ye careful, therefore, not to disobey, Be ye sure to involve yourselves in trouble. Let all tremblingly obey. A special Proclamation.

Dated February 22nd, 1869.
Translated by W. M. FRED. MAYERS.

FOR FORMOSA COAL DEPOT AT KILUNG. HAS on hand a large Stock of COAL of best quality, and is prepared to supply Steamers and Sailing Vessels with quick despatch at Current Rates, or deliver the same under Contract, at Hongkong and any Treaty Port in China.

The Depot drawing supplies from the best Mines only, intends to provide a superior article, free of the Surface Coal that has hitherto prejudiced consumers.

MILISCH & CO., Agents.

Kilung, April 2, 1868.

Intimations.

SAILORS' HOME, WEST POINT.

Trustees,
Hon. W. KESWICK, Esq.,
John Dent, Esq.,
Ed., B.N.

Directors,
Hon. H. B. GIBB, W. MACAULAY, Esq.,
G. J. HELLAND, Esq., D. SAVOON, Esq.,
G. HEARD, Esq., Rev. W. R. BEACH,
W. LEMAN, Esq.

Committee of Management,
Hon. W. KESWICK, Chairman.

W. MACAULAY, Esq., H. G. THOMSETT,
G. J. HELLAND, Esq., Esq., B.N.

DONATIONS of Books, Periodicals, News-papers, Clothes, &c., will be most thankfully received.

A. OVERTURY,
Superintendent.
Hongkong, October 28, 1868.

A. D. R. E. W. MILLAR,
HOUSE, SHIP, & STEAM-BOAT
PLUMBER,
COPPERSMITH & BRASSFOUNDER.
No. 1, Queen's Road East
and Nullah Lane.
Hongkong, October 28, 1868.

Published weekly.—Subscription (Exclusive of postage) Tls. 12 per annum; payable in advance.

SUPREME COURT
AND CONSULAR GAZETTE,
AND
LAW REPORTER FOR THE SUPREME AND
PROVINCIAL COURTS OF CHINA
AND JAPAN.

THE Gazette is a General Weekly Newspaper, containing Officially Revised Reports of Cases heard at the Supreme and Consular Courts, Police Cases, and Proceedings in Bankruptcy; Original Articles; Notes and Queries on Legal points; Reports of Public Meetings; News of the Week; Commercial Summary, &c., &c.

Advertisements will be charged Tls. 1 per 10 lines, for the first insertion, and 50 cts. per 10 lines, for each subsequent insertion.

Shanghai, January, 1867.

NOTICE.

ENTS and Accounts COLLECTED with
punctuality and despatch.

And,
Distraint WARRANTS or Rent IS-
SUED and EXECUTED.

Security, if required.

THOS. W. BARRENTON,
53, Wyndham Street.
Hongkong, February 17, 1868.

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT.
HOLLOWAY'S PILLS.

HIS Medicine is universally admitted

to be the most efficacious remedy

known to the world. No preparation is so

suitable to the climates of India and China

as this fine and invigorating medicine. It

is particularly adapted to the constitution

of European ladies, as it is never failing in

its effects in all diseases peculiar to females,

while those who are attenuated by the de-
bilitating effects of the above climates will

find in this wonderful remedy a kind of ta-
lisman whereby they may insure a restora-
tion to robust health.

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

The science of Medicine has never before

produced any remedy that can be compared to

this wonderful Ointment, as it cures

after all other means have failed, all

wounds, sores, ulcers, and also the most

incurable skin diseases peculiar to the

climates of India and China. It is the true

friend of the Soldier and Civilian, as cer-
tain old sores can be removed by it that

cannot be conquered by any other treat-
ment.

Hongkong, February 1, 1867.

SEAMEN'S HOSPITAL,
HONGKONG.

TRUSTEES—

The Colonial Secretary,

The Honourable W. KESWICK, Esq.,

GEO. HAZARD, Esq.,

The Superintendent of the P. & O. S. N.

Company, (ex officio),

W. STANLEY ADAMS, M.D. Resident Sur-
geon,

MY YOUNG, House Surgeon,

W. PATERSON, Esq., Hon. Treasurer.

TERMS OF ADMISSION—

1st Class, (Private Room), per day, \$3.00

2nd, (2 Beds in ea. Room), ... \$2.00

3rd, (Public Wards), ... \$1.00

These Charges are inclusive of all Medi-
cines and Attendants, but exclusive of
Wines or Articles not in the recognised

Practices.

All orders for Admission to Hospital must

be countersigned by some responsible Per-
son or Persons resident in the Colony.

Patients are also admitted on Deposits at

the following rates, renewable one day

previous to the amount deposited having

been expended:—

1st Class, \$60.

2nd, \$40.

3rd, \$20.

By order,

W. PATERSON,
Treasurer.

Hongkong, January 1, 1868.

STAG HOTEL.

SITUATE IN QUEEN'S ROAD.

PERSONS and FAMILIES requiring Su-
perior Hotel Accommodation will find

it at the above Establishment.

EDMUND R. HOLMES,
Proprietor.

Breakfast, 9 A.M.

Tiffin, 1 P.M.

Dinner, 7 P.M.

Refreshments provided at all hours.

Regular Daily Mess at \$30 per month.

The undermentioned Papers are filed:—

China Mail, Daily Press, China Express,

Illustrated London News, Punch, Engineer,

Scientific American, China Punch.

MILISCH & CO., Agents.

Kilung, April 2, 1868.

ICED DRINKS.

Hongkong, May 4, 1868.

Intimations.

NOTICE.

If the Package left some years back at the Stores of the Undersigned, addressed to Joseph Cullis, Esq., is not claimed within fourteen days from the date hereof, it and the contents will be sold to defray expenses.

BOWRA & CO.

Hongkong, February 22, 1869.

ma8

Houses and Lands.

TO LET.

WITH immediate possession. That de-
sirable BUNGALOW, situated at

Pooleham, and known as "BELMONT."

Apply to

GILMAN & CO.

Hongkong, February 27, 1869.

ma8

FOR SALE.

MESSRS. ROEDERER & CO., Reims

CHAMPAGNE.

CARTE BLANCHE.

NOIRE.

GLADIATRUR.

Sole Agents for Hongkong and China,

Messrs. SANDER & CO.

Hongkong, January 28, 1869.

ma8

NOTICE.

M. R. J. THOMSON begs to intimate that

he is now publishing a Series of 40

VIEWS of HONGKONG, price \$25:—

10 Views from Plates, 14 by 12

10 " do " do, 10 by 8

4 Small instantane Subjects from

the DRAGON PROCESSION.

Hongkong, September 4, 1868.

tf.

FOR SALE.

DAUGHT PORTER in Kilderricks.

Apply to

HOWARD HODGES.

Hongkong, August 27, 1868.

tf

THE CHINESE
by Revd. Jesus
Sales at Messrs' LANE,
Hongkong and Shanghai,
20, 1868. 20 Mar. 69

SALE.
PROPERTY on Queen's
occupied by Messrs
Co.
lars, apply to
1, ARCHER & Co.
ber 2, 1867.

DY in 1 doz. cases.
RY 3
ET 2
BIRLEY & Co.
9, 1867.

COALS.
delivered on Board
nderly West Hartley.
t Hartley, Straker's
are Martyn.
S. WALKER & Co.
1, 1866.

SALE.
16 to 28 oz. and
WINGSTON & Co.
ber 15, 1868.

SALE.
1 in. to 3 in. G-
ANKS, 2 in. to 3 1/2 in.
ALE and Guineas'
THER.

FAWCETT & Co.
y 4, 1869.

SALE.
arts and paints.

GARS.
-CHAMPAGNE

Paint OIL—CANVAS
PUMP, with HOSE

ARMSTRONG,
General Commission
Agent.
ildings,

y 6, 1869.

ALS.
are prepared to Coal
the most reasonable
of English Steam Coals
Harbour or from fresh
Coals in Store.
S. WALKER & Co.
ber 22, 1868.

SALE.
RTLAND CEMENT.

ERIC DEGENAER,
Aguilar Street.
ber 12, 1868.

SALE.
TIGRE.

Locha COFFEE, @ \$7

G. DUBOST & Co.
t 31, 1868.

COALS.
Welsh COALS, from
essel now in Harbour.

WALKER & Co.
y 23, 1869.

SALE.
Household purposes.
WALKER & Co.
y 8, 1868.

SALE.
S. CHAMPAGNE.
HOCK & MOSLE.

MERRY and PORT.

WHISKY.

BRANDY.

caught and bottle.

ESS STOUT.

POTTER.

WALKER & Co.
ber 20, 1867.

BOOK,

of
Philosopher'

TSZE."

on the Chinese

LMERS, A. M.

\$1 50

Chinese" by the same

NY CRAWFORD & Co.
on House.

17, 1868.

SALE.
18 to 28 oz. Muntz

JHN BURD & Co.
1867.

SALE.
METAL 20/28 oz. and

13lb. with NAILS.

DAY, WISE & Co.
4, 1867.

SALE.
HESSE & Co.
3, 1868.

by CHARLES ABRAHAM
at No. 2, Wyndham
Hongkong.

Post-Office Notifications.



STEAM FOR
Singapore, Penang, Point de Galle,
Aiden, Suez, Malta, Marseilles,
and Southampton;
Also,

Bombay, Madras, Calcutta, King
George's Sound, Melbourne,
and Sydney.

(With liberty to call at Cannanore, on the
voyage from Galle to Bombay.)

THE PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL STEAM
NAVIGATION COMPANY'S Steamship
"ELLORA," Captain MURRAY, with Her
Majesty's Mails, Passengers, Specie, and
Cargo, will leave this for the above places,
on TUESDAY, 9th March, at 9 A.M.

PARCELS and GARGO will be received
on board until Noon, and SPECIE until
4 P.M. on the 8th March.

For particular regarding Freight and
Passage, apply at the P. & O. S. N. Co.'s
Office, Hongkong.

CONTENTS AND VALUE OF PACKAGES
ARE REQUIRED.

A written declaration of the Contents and
Value of the Package for the Overland Route
is required by the Egyptian Government, and
must be delivered by the Shippers to the Com-
pany with the Bills of Lading, or
with Parcels; and the Company do not hold
themselves responsible for any detention or
prejudice which may happen from incor-
rectness in such declaration.

Shippers are particularly requested to note
the terms and conditions of the Company's
Black Bills of Lading.

W. MACAULAY, Superintendent.
P. & O. S. N. Co.'s Office,
Hongkong, March 1, 1869.

mark

16.—After once paying a Money Order
by whomsoever presented, the paying Office
will not be liable to any further claim. If
a wrong payment, however, is made owing
to negligence on the part of any Officer of
the Post Office, the Postmaster General of
the Country or Colony in which the negli-
gence occurs will, if he see fit, require the
Officer in fault to make good the loss.

17.—No Money Order will be paid unless
the advice has been previously received.

18.—Additional Rules for greater secu-
rity against fraud, and for the better work-
ing of the system generally will be made
as occasion may require.

19.—Should it appear that Money Orders
are used by mercantile men, or others,
either in the United Kingdom or at Hong-
kong, Shanghai or Yokohama, for the
transmission of large sums of money, the
British or Colonial Post Office, as the case
may be, will consider the propriety of in-
creasing the Commission, and will exercise
the power of wholly suspending for a time
the issue of Money Orders.

By Command,

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, 22nd August, 1868.

It is hereby notified that, under the au-
thority of a Treasury Warrant dated the 1st
May last, Superintending, or First-Class
Schoolmasters in the Army will, in future,
be entitled to the same privileges in regard
to Letters sent by or addressed to them on
their own private affairs as are at present
enjoyed by Commissioned Officers in the
Army; and all Army Schoolmistresses will
be entitled as Army Schoolmasters of all
but the First-Class now are) to the same
privileges, in regard to their Letters, as
are enjoyed by non-commissioned Officers and
Private Soldiers.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 31, 1868.

It is hereby notified that, under the pro-
visions of a Treasury Warrant dated the
1st May, the Postage on a Letter not
exceeding half-an-ounce in weight posted
in Hongkong or at any of the Posts in
China and Japan addressed to Egypt, or
posted in Egypt addressed to Hongkong or
any of the Posts in China and Japan, and
conveyed in the Mails by British Packet, is
reduced from Twenty-four Cents to Twelve
Cents.

For Letters exceeding half-an-ounce in
weight a further rate of Twelve Cents for
each half ounce is chargeable.

Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office,
Hongkong, July 15, 1868.

It is hereby notified that, under the pro-
visions of a Treasury Warrant dated the
1st May, the Postage on a Letter not
exceeding half-an-ounce in weight posted
in Hongkong or at any of the Posts in
China and Japan addressed to Egypt, or
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Prepayment of the Postage is compulsory.

F. W. MITCHELL,
Postmaster General.

General Post Office, Hongkong,
9th September, 1868.

It is hereby notified that, under the pro-
visions of a Treasury Warrant dated the
1st May, the Postage on a Letter not
exceeding half-an-ounce in weight posted
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reduced from Twenty-four

SHIPPING IN HARBOUR

HONGKONG.

Consignees of Vessels will greatly oblige by forwarding corrections of errors in the following list.

Exclusive of Arrivals, Departures and Clearances reported to-day.

On Pedder's Wharf.—*WC.*, from Pedder's Wharf to Gibb's Wharf.—*W.*, Westward of Gibb's Wharf.—*EC.*, on Pedder's Wharf to the Military Hospital.—*E.*, Eastward of the Hospital.—*K.*, on Kowloon side.

Vessel's Name and Where Anchored.	Captain.	Flag and Rig.	Tons.	Date of Arrival.	Consignees or Agents.	Destination.	Intended Despatch.
1868-69.							
STEAMERS							
Achilles	WC Russell	Brit. str.	1550	March 2	Birley & Co		
Admiral	WC Andrews	Brit. str.	812	January 13	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Dupleix	WC Noel	Foh. str.	1900	Feb. 23	Meunieries Impérialea		
Eléphant	WC Murray	Brit. str.	1670	Feb. 26	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Fornier	WC Hookin	Brit. str.	710	Feb. 27	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Fusayama	WC Dundas	Brit. str.	1125	Feb. 18	Douglas Lapraik & Co		
Niger	WC Jobling	Brit. str.	740	Feb. 28	Meunieries Impérialea		
Phase	WC Hinstin	Brit. str.	1612	Feb. 19	P. & O. S. N. Co		
Sutida	WC Soames	Brit. str.	805	January 21	A. Heard & Co		
Titana	WC Hamlin	Tahit. str.	677	August 30	A. Heard & Co		
Venus	WC Cumming	Amer. str.	677	August 30	A. Heard & Co		
Vulcan	WC Voss	N. Ger. str.	492	Feb. 7	Schellhass & Co		
Yung-hai-an	WC Morison	Russ. str.	447	October 19	Landstein & Co		
SAILING VESSELS							
Agneta & Constantia	W Lindouk	Dut. bk.	466	Feb.	1 Bosman & Co		
Albatros	E Oenken	N. Ger. bk.	650	Feb.	10 E. Schellhass & Co		
Amadore	W C. Halmeton	Frit. str.	390	January 20	Birley & Co		
America	K. P. Kers	Salv. sh.	1490	January 16	Captain		
Amor	W C. Duncan	Brit. str.	303	Feb. 28	Order		
Anne	E. Petrie	Brit. str.	304	Feb. 16	John Burd & Co		
Asuncion	W C. Berri	Span. str.	270	Feb. 19	Order		
Athafio	E. Suhr	N. Ger. str.	183	January 21	Carlowitz & Co		
Batavia	W Hertz	N. Ger. str.	365	Feb. 27	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Bettendorf	W C. Berry	Amer. str.	596	Feb. 28	Smith, Arch & Co		
Betzell	W C. Chelley	Brit. str.	204	Feb. 20	Order		
Heldt Will	W C. Locke	Brit. str.	812	Feb. 10	Douglas Lapraik & Co		
Callio	E. Lavello	Salv. sh.	1440	Nov. 17	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Candelaria	W C. Lara	Span. str.	407	January 23	Remedios & Co		
Catherina	W C. Molson	N. Ger. str.	350	January 22	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Catherina Jorgenson	W C. Petersen	N. Ger. str.	294	January 23	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Charlotte	W C. Steengrafe	N. Ger. str.	319	Feb. 26	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Charlotte H. Andrews	W C. Vandervord	Brit. str.	355	Feb. 2	Rozario & Co		
Costa Rica	K. Sullivan	Brit. str.	299	Dec. 31	Falcon & Co		
Dart	W. Stewart	Amer. str.	80	Dec. 12	A. Heard & Co		
Der West	W. C. Pustau	N. Ger. str.	641	Feb. 21	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
Don Pedro II	W. Young	Brit. str.	244	March 4	P. A. Motta & Co		
Douglas	W. Morrison	Brit. str.	540	Nov. 25	Bosman & Co		
Ellen	W. Windsor	Brit. str.	631	Dec. 20	Olyphant & Co		
Emeraldia	W C. Kappelmann	N. Ger. str.	400	March 1	Bourjau, Hubener & Co		
F. A. Palmer	W. McCaslin	Brit. str.	1626	January 3	A. Heard & Co		
Frederico	W. Niclase	Belg. str.	803	January 6	Borneo Company		
Fromm	Lutgius	N. Ger. str.	196	Feb. 23	Carlowitz & Co		
Gazelle	W C. Green	N. Ger. str.	198	Feb. 9	Carlowitz & Co		
Glenallen	E. Shilston	Brit. str.	781	Feb. 28	Order		
Guinevere	W C. Spowat	Brit. str.	878	Feb. 28	Jardine, Matheson & Co		
Helvetia	E. Bailey	Amer. str.	1205	Feb. 9	Russell & Co		
Hongkong	W. Frondenburg	Siam. str.	835	Feb. 14	Chinese		
Ida	E. Schultz	N. Ger. str.	224	Feb. 28	E. Schellhass & Co		
Japan	K. Hayer	N. Ger. str.	216	Feb. 8	Arnhold, Karberg & Co		
Kim Yang Tye	W. Lange	Siam. lug.	329	January 18	Chinese		
Leen Fa	W. Collinson	Brit. str.	286	October 10	Order		
Lima	W. H. Heindhardt	Ital. str.	255	Feb. 9	Carlowitz & Co		
Maggie	E. Bowman	Brit. str.	222	Nov. 29	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Maria	W. Canellas	Russ. str.	637	Feb. 10	Landstein & Co		
Massalito	W. Chauvet	Fch. str.	350	Feb. 10	M. Degenau		
Mauritius	W. Petersen	N. Ger. str.	500	January 19	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Mary	W. Oest	N. Ger. str.	393	Feb. 10	Stenssen & Co		
Mena	W. Icartus	Span. str.	458	January 18	Gas Company		
Meteor	W. Pettersson	Siam. str.	395	Feb. 11	Chinese		
Minerva	W. Carreira	Span. str.	273	Feb. 19	Remedios & Co		
Morning Star	W. Schutte	Siam. str.	570	January 17	Chinese		
National Eagle	E. Nickerson	Amer. str.	1095	Feb. 1	Olyphant & Co		
Navarino	E. Paddon	Brit. str.	492	Feb. 21	Laudstein & Co		
Neptuno	W. Busnell	Brit. str.	287	Feb. 7	R. S. Walker & Co		
Nuevo Constante	W. Fabie	Span. str.	208	Dec. 16	Remedios & Co		
Ocean	E. Nurynes	Foh. str.	528	Nov. 5	Russell & Co		
Queen of England	W. Hoffmann	Siam. str.	542	January 16	Chinese		
Resolute	W. Buziere	Siam. str.	860	January 29	Chinese		
Ruby	E. Schawky	Brit. str.	532	Feb. 15	Carlowitz & Co		
Santa Anna	W. Gavito	Span. str.	462	Feb. 10	Remedios & Co		
Sarah Anderson	W. Donough	Brit. str.	589	January 30	Birley & Co		
Sea Serpent	K. White	Amer. str.	974	Feb. 16	Russell & Co		
Serica	E. Watt	Brit. str.	707	January 29	Birley & Co		
Sir Shirley	W. Ferguson	Amer. str.	1049	Dec. 31	Russell & Co		
Singapore	W. Coniforius	Dut. str.	326	January 14	Wm. Pustau & Co		
Solent	E. Maldron	Brit. str.	732	Feb. 28	Gibb, Livingston & Co		
Southern Cross	E. Mordue	Brit. str.	520	January 21	Ray & Co		
Sultan	W. Moss	Brit. str.	520	Feb. 27	Thomas Howard		
Villa de Rivadavia	W. Castilho	Span. str.	220	January 14	Remedios & Co		
Wilhelm	K. Ulrich	N. Ger. str.	236	Feb. 28	Melchers & Co		
Windward	K. Barrett	Amer. str.	982	Feb. 8	Olyphant & Co		
Young Greek	W. Beinroth	Brit. str.	424	January 10	Yuen Fat Hong		
WHAMPOA.							

THE CHINA MAIL.

[No. 1790.—MARCH 6, 1869.]

VESSELS LOADING.

Destination.	Vessel's Name.	Flag & Rig.	Consignee.
CHINA & JAPAN PORTS.			
SHANGHAI	Kwang Tung	Brit. str.	Douglas Lapraik & Co
TIENTSIN	Atlantic	N. Ger. str.	Carlowitz & Co
Do.	Louisa*	Dan.	Carlowitz & Co
YOKOHAMA	Vulcan	N. Ger. str.	E. Schellhass & Co
Do.	Madura*	N. Ger. str.	Stanssen & Co
NEWchwang	Chuchima	N. Ger. str.	Bourjau, Hubener & Co
NEUchwang	Mauritius	N. Ger. str.	Wm. Pustau & Co
OTHER PORTS.			
SAN FRANCISCO	Douglas	Brit. str.	Bosman & Co
Do.	F. A. Palmer	Brit. str.	sin. A. Heard & Co
Do.	Shirley	Amer. str.	sh. Russell & Co
MELBOURNE & SYDNEY	C. H. Andrews	Brit. str.	Brit. str.
Do.	Fusiyama	Brit. str.	D. Lapraik & Co

*At Whampoa.

†At Canton.

Miscellaneous.

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